

The Sun

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month \$5 00
 DAILY, Per Year 50 00
 SUNDAY, Per Year 5 00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 55 00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 5 00

Postage to foreign countries added.
 All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.
 President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Treasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, 11 Abchurch Lane, 1 Abchurch Lane, Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are sent to London at the American Colonial Exchange, Curzon street, Regent street, and the Daily Sun, 17 Green street, Chancery Lane, London.

Paris office, 11 Rue de la Monnaie, 11 Rue de la Monnaie, near Place de l'Opera. The daily and Sunday Sun are sent to Paris at the American Colonial Exchange, Curzon street, Regent street, and the Daily Sun, 17 Green street, Chancery Lane, London.

For our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication, we have reduced articles returned free of charge in all cases and stamps for that purpose.

Dr. Butler and Dr. Wilson.

In addressing the Kentucky Bar Association the other day the leading apostle of Change by means of the Open Mouth outlined thus a proposal for a radical transformation in the functions of the American Judiciary:

"In growing increasingly difficult to supply the bench with disinterested, unspotted lawyers capable of being the free instruments of society, the friends and guides of statesmen, the interpreters of the common life of the people, the mediators of the great process by which justice is led from one enlightenment and liberalization to another."

We doubt that the Hon. Woodrow Wilson himself knew exactly what he was saying at Lexington, except probably that he knew his pharynx was uttering phrases likely to roll gracefully and gratefully into the Open Ear.

The subjoined wholly sane and sensible remarks by President NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER were contained in his address last month to the graduating classes at Columbia University:

"Certain it is that we are curiously under the influence of phrases, and that argument by epithet has come to take a high place in our education. . . . A torrent of talk is abroad in the land. The art of being a demagogue appears to be easy and quick to learn, and the rewards of the successful practice of the art have strange fascinations for minds and characters that one would think to think in all respects worthy."

To the man who does not think it and cannot think the most reactionary proposal, if only it bear the label progressive, attracts as though it were a genuine advance. Selfishness and ambition clothed in the apparatus and nomenclature of virtue have great success in securing the support of those really disinterested and well-meaning persons for whom a label acts as an effective substitute for thought. We should not let them deceive or mislead us. . . . Change through conviction is real intellectual progress. Change through vague yearnings, through nervous excitement, through rebellion against the laws of nature and of man, or through restless inability to understand, is not progress, but reaction. The typical self-proclaimed progressive of to-day appears to believe that any leap in the dark is better than standing still. Such impulsive novelties in politics, literature and religion and plays which are in full view of a delighted and admiring public. This is irrationalism in full operation."

THE SUN urgently commends Dr. BUTLER'S philosophy to the attention of all persons who may now be forming, consciously or unconsciously, the dangerous habit of thinking with their ears.

Political Legislation.

In signing the Levy election bill it is probable that Governor DIX acted with the conviction that the bill involved merely partisan political questions and that the public seldom displays much interest in or long remembers merely political measures. The course of the last four Republican Governors in signing election bills designed to advance Republican interests in this city at the expense of all fairness and justice had practically no effect upon the results of subsequent campaigns.

That the Republicans north of the Harlem should hereafter be subjected to all the hardships, annoyances and discomforts that hitherto have been the exclusive misfortune of the voters of this town will hardly seem a cause for violent protest. If it was right to saddle New York city with an expensive machinery for the direction and supervision of elections, it can hardly be less right that such machinery should be extended to a whole State, and the voters of every election district in the State subjected to the same supervision. The Republicans who devised this scheme for New York city can hardly raise any effective protest at the extension of a system whose merit they have consistently proclaimed.

The evil consequences of the signing of the Levy bill are rather to be borne alone by the Governor, who in this instance has followed the obvious line of apparent partisan advantage at the sacrifice of certain pledges made by him personally in the last campaign. In a time when the need for economy in State administration finds no franker exponent than the Chief Executive of the State he has set his signature to a bill which will increase by at least \$250,000 the cost of the State administration and create a new and expensive department of State administration.

What is vicious in the Levy bill is not Democratic in its origin or application. The Democrats have applied a Republican policy for Democratic territory to Republican districts as well.

On the other hand, the Levy bill in many respects deserves the description of the introducer, who called it the "best election law the State has ever had." Its regulation of independent nominations (and the ballot is admirable. Here again the Democrats have borrowed from their political opponents, since the provisions affecting independent columns on

the ballot have received the sanction of one Republican Legislature and were embodied in a bill which bore the name of a prominent member of the Republican majority in a recent Assembly.

The Levy bill in principle because it increases State expense unnecessarily. It is bad as a Democratic measure because, since the Democrats have in it accepted a Republican party doctrine, they will be unable to make any honest objection to it when the political situation changes and they find themselves again in the minority and subjected to the discomfort of unfriendly supervision.

Governor DIX would have increased his personal prestige if he had vetoed this measure and insisted upon another which contained the provisions of the Levy bill affecting independent nominations and abolished all foolish regulation of elections as represented by the department of the Superintendent of Elections for the metropolitan district. Instead he has followed the precedents established by ROOSEVELT, ODELL, HUGHES and HYUNES, and extended the field of operation of a bad law.

"Little Man, Why So Hot?" Brief Bible Readings for a Long Winded Badger.

Wrath killeth and envy layeth the silly one. Envy is the rottenness of the bones. Foolish, living in malice and envy. The Philistines envied ISAAC. Using liberty for a cloak of malice.

A wild ass alone by himself. NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S dwelling was with wild asses. Both the wild ass bray when he hath grass?

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. Thou shalt not raise a false report. Do not sound a trumpet as the hypocrites do.

Envy feedeth on wind. Thou art snared with the words of thy mouth.

The words of his mouth are iniquity and deceit. He that uttereth a slander is a fool. Under his tongue is mischief and vanity.

Come out of the man, thou unclean spirit!

Coney Island's Chances.

The opening of the public baths at Coney Island has come at the psychological moment. The long hot spell made it plainer than ever that the public cannot depend for fair play on the owners of the private bathing houses. When the blistering heat of the city sent New Yorkers to the sea the bathhouse proprietors were prepared for them. So great was the demand that four and in some cases six times the regular rate was demanded. This rush means to the proprietors of most of the bathing pavilions the chance to make the expenses of their season then and there.

No other city in the world possesses at its doors such a resort as Coney Island is by nature. Art has done little for it, since New York has neglected to develop this playground as no other city in the world would have neglected a place of so many beauties. Coney Island should be to-day as well built as Brighton in England, for instance, instead of being merely a collection of more or less gaudy shanties.

It is quite certain that any improvement along the right lines will come only through municipal interference. If Coney Island is left to the same influences that have brought it to its present condition it will never change. What might be made a really attractive and creditable pleasure resort for a great city will remain capable of providing entertainment for only a limited class. The catchpenny shows and similar devices to separate the public from its money have this year met with less success than ever before.

There is every reason to believe that the sea will become more and more the source of Coney Island's attractiveness to New Yorkers. Certainly they are beginning to ignore many of the other entertainments that were once regarded as incidents of a visit to the island. The increase of municipal interest in Coney Island can be concerned, fortunately, only with its bathing facilities, and with the development of these natural attractions the other characteristics of the place will more and more recede into the background. And that will be the better for this resort and for the people who go there.

Coney Island is bound to be regenerated. There never was any place of such natural beauty that could be permanently ruined by man. The much praised Lido of Venice, with its tepid shallow waters, is not nearly so beautiful as the Long Island stretch of water, sun and sand, and it is only the manner in which the natural features of the place have been treated that makes it seem so superior. Venice is too small a city to allow any analogy between it and New York, and for every hundred that go out from Venice to the Adriatic there are thousands of New Yorkers who rush to Coney Island.

New Alignment in German Politics.

When the "constitution" for Alsace-Lorraine passed the Reichstag Chancellor VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG was credited with a great personal success. He had shown himself an able politician; it was said, in overcoming serious parliamentary opposition. He was spoken of as a constructive statesman. The Kaiser sent him a telegram of congratulation saying he had assuredly promoted the interests of the empire. Now the talk is a little different. Putting aside the failure of the new charter to create any satisfaction in the Reichstag, a great many people are speaking of the Chancellor's personal victory in passing it as rather of the Pyrrhic description. It is not merely that the German conservative party remains opposed to the principle of granting any liberties to the "conquered people"; the real grievance lies in the fact that the Chancellor and inferentially the Kaiser accepted the votes of the "democratic factions" in the Reichstag, especially the social democrats, to put the "consti-

tution" through. This alliance of the Government with its "enemies" has stirred up all the bile of German nationalism and the junker element freely of retaliation upon the Chancellor at the very earliest opportunity if not upon Kaiser WILHELM himself.

The Conservative Correspondence, an ultra conservative organ, recently printed the following significant note: "Many have been pained to see that recently, on the subject of the constitution for Alsace-Lorraine, Secretary of State Bismarck has introduced the practice of entering into negotiations with the members of a party which is the enemy of the State. It must produce a singular impression on the loyal population of the country when it sees the highest functionaries of the State treat with a party which aims openly at the overthrow of the State and the established order on the same footing of equality as with the bourgeois parties."

To this the National-Liberal Correspondence replied, calling the tone of the conservatives one of "astonishing arrogance" and intimating that their rage was chiefly due to the loss of prestige resulting from BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S bold course in enacting legislation, regardless of their views, with the aid of the "advanced" parties. The Cologne Gazette further indicates that the Government is ready to accept socialistic assistance in needed constitutional reforms. It explains the attack on BISMARCK, who occupies the post of Minister of the Interior, by telling how he, learning that socialist aid could be secured in the Alsace-Lorraine matter, had held a conference with two socialist leaders and come to an understanding with them. The Gazette approves this policy. It says that the old way of ignoring the social democratic party is foolish; the party cannot be wiped out of existence by any such childish pretence. It would be still more childish to abandon much needed progressive measures because the only way to secure them is with the concurrence of the extreme left. The social democracy is a considerable and growing force in Germany, and it is no longer in the power of any Government to ignore it. Still less is it reasonable to reject any and all proposals for betterment merely because they are included in the social democratic programme.

Of course all this intensifies the conservative bitterness. The suspicion that the Kaiser is behind the Governmental change of attitude is deepened by one or two recent incidents, notably by the conversation which he held with a couple of Laborite members of Parliament at a court reception in the course of his recent visit to London. An expression of his, cable to THE SUN a couple of weeks ago, is also significant, to the effect that his socialists are by no means so bad as they are painted.

The situation then seems to come to this, that the conservative party, whose reason for existence is its assumption that it is the mainstay of the throne and Government, may be found from this time on causing all the embarrassment in its power to both until either the Government is whipped into apologies and a retreat toward bourgeoisism or junkerism to the satisfaction of the conservative leaders, or the conservative party itself is so badly beaten at the polls that it can no longer make any pretence of dictating in the Reichstag.

That its defeat is only a matter of time no one seems to doubt. It is in the immediate situation that it is formidable. Should its ire carry it to the point of opposing the present Chancellor all along the line it might very soon make his position untenable. The party is for the present an essential part of the Government support in the Reichstag and no substitute could be found for it on the left upon a general programme of legislation, including supply and naval and military measures. In all probability, therefore, some deal will have to be made to keep the conservatives in some sort of sulky allegiance until the present Parliament is dissolved.

In the next election there are certain to be great changes. There is every reason to think that the socialist element may be much more numerous than at present. Even more important may be the development of much greater strength in the Liberal party through the aid of the Hanna Bund, which though not a political but a commercial organization is expected to wield a great political influence, and indeed already shows signs of doing so. The effect of this body's activity is likely to be very detrimental to the conservatives in the next election, and in the next Reichstag the Chancellor will be likely to find himself in a position if not to dispense with the extreme right at least to check its "arrogance" and to hold it under better control.

There are those who regard the Bethmann-Hollweg coup in the case of Alsace-Lorraine as marking an important change in German parliamentary politics. Whether the result prove disastrous to his personal fortunes or not, considerable advantage may spring from it to the country at large in its ultimate consequences.

Switzerland has recently become a great field for the railroad builder. Applications for fourteen concessions, it is said, were at one time within the last twelve months in the hands of the Government and twelve were granted. Almost all were for purely local holiday traffic, their purpose being to carry the traveller more rapidly into the remote corners of the country. Two of the most important of these undertakings, a direct line from Locarno at the head of Lake Maggiore to Domodossola on the Simplon route and a line from Nyon on Lake Geneva to La Caux and Mores in France, are illustrations. Both aim to save time by substituting the railway for the more leisurely lake steamboats and both sacrifice picturesque mountain scenery to speed.

Switzerland is so much the playground of the world and draws within its borders every summer such a crowd of cosmopolitan visitors that a small railway there causes more than the usual amount of comment. There has grown a strong opposition from lovers of mountain scenery to many of these projects. This was to a great extent responsible for the rejection of a proposal to build a railway to the summit of the Matterhorn and for the presentation of a memorial to the Swiss Government by the Swiss Scenery Preservation Society protesting in a vigorous manner against the building of a cog-

wheel line up the mountain to Sonchaux from Gion above Montreux, and in general against any other similar project. These lines besides ruining the natural scenery are, it is contended, not needed by the needs of the people. While the facilities for cheap travel may attract large crowds of summer holiday makers, the Swiss are beginning to wonder if this will not keep away many who have been for years in the habit of coming, if in fact they are not overdoing railroad building.

The Japanese Agricultural Bureau has just published in English the "Outline of Agriculture in Japan," which throws much light on the methods by which the Japanese, who have been forced for centuries to produce enormous quantities of food, continue to keep all their farm lands in the highest state of fertility. In the first place no farmer tills more land than he can care for. Seventy per cent. of the farms include only 2.45 acres, or less, and only 3 per cent. of the agriculturists cultivate more than 7.35 acres. Naturally the density of the population in proportion to cultivable area and the small size of the fields lead to the most intensive methods of cultivation, and two crops a year are raised on most of the farms.

The book shows how every particle of fertilizer produced at home is utilized on the fields, even to weeds along the roadside, the ashes of plants, the sweepings of the streets, the rich fertilizing material which we throw away in the sewage of our cities and the many thousand tons of fish caught for the purpose; and in addition to the home product millions of dollars are expended every year for foreign commercial fertilizers.

In spite of the mountainous nature of most of Japan the farmers are tilling by their intensive methods more than one-fourth of the entire area of the Japanese islands; and they are producing immense crops year after year without any deterioration of their acres to the condition of "worn out lands."

A MOVABLE CONGRESS.

Suggestion That It Select a Summer Capital, to Be in Maine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The Congress has the authority to hold its sessions anywhere within the nation. Why does it not transfer itself to the paradise of America, Maine, during the hot summer months? The Federal capital was just as near to the center of the population of the nation as could be determined from the meagre statistical information available at the time. The supposition of the fathers was that the Congress could be largely made up of farmers, merchants and lawyers, who would be able to settle all Federal legislative matters between early December and planting time. They had no idea of a time when legislative work would be dragged through the tropical weather of Washington. The midsummer sessions of the Congress in civil war times shortened the lives of a number of Representatives and Senators. The hot summer of 1894, when the Wilson-Gorman tariff act was the bone of contention, injuriously affected the health of a number of members of the House and Congressmen. The lovable William L. Wilson, Speaker Crisp and Thomas Brackett Reed never recovered from the effects of that long and hot summer spent in the sweat box which is known as the Hall of Representatives.

William Pitt Fessenden, late in life when talking to school teachers and school children at Portland on the value of pure air, pure water, properly ventilated school rooms and bedchambers, attributed his feeble health to work in improperly heated public buildings in Washington, and especially during hot weather. When he began to compose and draft the legislation which resulted in restoring Tennessee to the Union, his associates desired him to remain at Washington, and he could not better his position at his home in Portland, and there he went, and during the summer of 1866 he gave most of his time to that matter. He wrote several pages on the night when his native city was more than one-third destroyed by fire. Like Daniel Webster, he could not leave his work while his study was as light as day from the miles of fire burning in Portland. He knew that his work for restoring Southern territory to the Union in a legal manner was vital to the country, and he kept on with that work while a good deal of his property and that of his kinfolk was being consumed by fire and blown up with gunpowder.

If our Congress would go to the Gem of the Sea, the Senators and Representatives would be mentally and physically strengthened. It is all well enough to "roast" our Federal soldiers in the newspapers when they do things that call for criticism, but we should not allow them to be stewed in those horrible sweat boxes on Capitol Hill.

WILFRED PRANCE.
 NEW YORK, July 14.

General Lee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I want to thank THE SUN for its editorial article of Sunday, July 2, on General Robert E. Lee. I know it will be most gratifying to every man who has been a soldier, and I remember most distinctly the following incident, which may be of interest.

On Wednesday, April 5, 1865, General Lee's entire army rested for a few hours at Amelia Court House. The command I was in was the naval brigade from Drury's Light, consisting of about 400 sailors and marines, commanded by Commodore John R. Tucker. We lay within 100 yards of the railroad depot, and had not received any rations since leaving Richmond on the previous Sunday night. Commodore Tucker said that General Lee was coming up, ordered Lieutenant Stanton, adjutant of the brigade, to see General Lee and ask where we could get rations. Stanton went down the road, followed by four or five other officers, and returned with only one staff officer, Stanton and the other officers of course saluted. Stanton then delivered Commodore Tucker's request for rations. General Lee said: "I ordered 100,000 rations to be sent to this place, but the enemy have captured that place. I ordered 100,000 rations sent here, but my orders have not been obeyed." There was a slight pause. General Lee was quietly stroking the mane of his horse. Suddenly all the officers present, with their caps in hand, cried: "It's all right, General, we can stand it." The General saluted and rode on. We ate raw corn for two days longer and were then captured at Sailor's Creek.

This incident has never been told, and I am the last survivor of that party. Standing with bare head as he rode away shows how we felt toward him. Some time after the war a home in Richmond was offered to General Lee. He declined it, saying: "Give it to the crippled soldiers."

While getting \$1,500 a year as president of Washington College, a salary of \$20,000 a year as president of a life insurance company was offered him. The gentlemen who offered him the post said: "General, you won't have a thing to do as all as to say 'my name is your name.' The General replied: 'If my name is so valuable, don't you think I had better take great care of it?' He refused the office.

In these two incidents, General Lee is shown the part of the boundless ocean's sea. I thought it was only the East Side parks, but the others are just as bad. JOHN BROWN.
 BALTIMORE, Md., July 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Have you seen the picture? What has become of the money appropriated for them? It is outrageous. I thought it was only the East Side parks, but the others are just as bad. JOHN BROWN.
 NEW YORK, July 13.

VENEZUELA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In view of various rumors in the American press as to troubled and insecure conditions in Venezuela, from which country I have recently returned after a sojourn there of several months, may I submit the following frank remarks as a result of my observations? When reports reached Caracas this spring of Castro's supposed presence in the Gulf of Mexico, an impression gained ground that there might be some fire back of the smoke.

Surprise was manifested, however, at the alarmist tone of articles on the subject published in some New York papers. It was remarked that this public agitation suggested a campaign for the purpose of discouraging American investment in Venezuela and recalled the manner in which feeling had been some months before fomented in Bogota, leading to anti-American riots in that capital.

It should not be forgotten that a series of articles had been appearing in one of the greatest of European dailies setting forth the rich natural resources of Venezuela and the opportunities there for the European investor and at the same time decimating upon the evident American inability to deal fairly with the Latin Americans, advancing, among various alleged causes, personal antipathy and the color question. These articles were translated into Spanish and republished in Venezuela. A considerable amount of other matter collected from different sources was also published, all supporting the same argument and tending to arouse and augment the distrust of Latin Americans toward American enterprise in Venezuela and Colombia.

This accumulation of disquieting publication began to take on important volume, especially after the Presidential message of General Gomez to the Venezuelan Congress in May in which the President and Government expressed with open emphasis Venezuela's reliance upon the friendship of the United States. The phrases which were found distasteful in some foreign quarters stated that "Venezuela recognizes the political and economic predominance of the United States" on the American continent.

Is it too much to suggest that such an attitude calls for no uncertain response from the American people, the American press and American capital?

Another element to be observed and worthy of consideration in the relations between Latin American peoples and the United States is the curious anomaly that most of the "American" industrial and development companies in those countries have nothing American about them except their name and the fact that they are registered in the United States, where in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the manager of the company to be especially instructed not to buy in the United States even though material could be had from America at less cost than if imported from Europe. In one regard, however, these companies are strong and American in character, and that is the fact that they are in the United States in order to meet legal requirements they are able to refer to an American resident agent. The capital of these companies is non-American, their promoters are not Americans, their machinery and other supplies are not bought in the United States. Indeed, it is not unusual for the